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Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Collective Security Treaty Organization

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

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Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

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Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

In a number of resolutions, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the active participation of regional and other organizations in the work of the United Nations. The present report is prepared pursuant to the most recent requests of the Assembly that the Secretary-General submit a report on the implementation of those resolutions at its sixty-seventh session.

As requested by the General Assembly in paragraph 4 (l) of the annex to its resolution 58/316, this is a consolidated report on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations.

The present report covers the period since the most recent consolidated report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations was issued on 20 September 2010 (A/65/382-S/2010/490).

In its resolution 1809 (2008), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to include, in his regular reporting to the Council, assessments of progress on the cooperation between the United Nations and relevant regional organizations. This report constitutes part of the response to that request.

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I. Introduction

1. Section II of the present report has been prepared pursuant to the most recent resolutions in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on the cooperation between the United Nations and a number of regional and other organizations.

2. In its resolution 1809 (2008), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to include, in his regular reporting to the Council, assessments of progress on the cooperation between the United Nations and relevant regional organizations. This report constitutes part of the response to that request.

3. The activities and achievements described in this report demonstrate the depth of cooperation achieved between the United Nations and its regional partners across the full range of mandate areas, from maintenance of international peace and security and humanitarian assistance to development and the protection of human rights. Such cooperation shows, in practice, how the arrangements provided for in Chapter VIII of the Charter can be operationalized, leading to concrete results. The United Nations remains committed to working closely with regional and subregional organizations to devise common responses to the increasingly complex and transnational challenges that we face.

II. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations

African Union

4. In 2010, the Secretary-General and the Chairperson of the African Union (AU) Commission launched the Joint Task Force on peace and security, which meets twice a year. The United Nations Office to the African Union was established in 2010, strengthening the partnership between the two organizations. The Office, which represents the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support, of the United Nations Secretariat, on the ground, has worked closely with and supported AU in the areas of policymaking, operational planning and long-term capacity-building, as well as in a number of country and regional situations.

5. The Security Council and the AU Peace and Security Council held their fifth and sixth joint consultative meetings in 2011 and 2012.

6. The United Nations, through the Department of Political Affairs, has assisted AU in the development of its continental conflict prevention framework, which seeks to harmonize AU efforts with those of the regional economic communities. In the context of the Ten-year Capacity Building Programme for AU, the United Nations supports the development of the African Solidarity Initiative in mobilizing resources for post-conflict reconstruction and development. The United Nations has also developed a regional strategy to support the implementation of the AU Regional Cooperation Initiative against the Lord's Resistance Army. The United Nations, AU and regional economic communities have carried out joint preventive diplomacy and peacemaking activities in Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar and Mali, and between the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan, among others.

7. The United Nations and AU have an important strategic partnership in Somalia, as guarantors for the road map to ending the transition, which is due to conclude in August 2012. The two organizations jointly developed the strategic concept for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) in early 2012, subsequently endorsed by the AU Peace and Security Council and the Security Council. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has provided backstopping support to the United Nations Office to the African Union in assisting the AU Commission in its planning, deployment and management of AMISOM, while the Department of Field Support has continued to deliver the logistic support package to AMISOM through the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA).

8. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support cooperated closely with AU in support of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). The Department of Field Support continued to participate in the tripartite mechanism with the Government of the Sudan and AU to facilitate UNAMID deployment and mandate implementation. Following the adoption of the Doha Document for Peace in Darfur in 2011, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations worked closely with AU to develop a framework for the facilitation of a comprehensive and inclusive settlement to the conflict, which was presented to the Security Council in 2012. Further to Council resolution 2003 (2011), the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Field Support and AU conducted a review of the military, police and mission support components of UNAMID from July 2011 to March 2012.

9. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has provided technical support to AU in a number of thematic areas, including security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, and mine action, coordinated through the United Nations Office to the African Union. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has supported AU in the formulation of its continental security sector reform policy and in the implementation of a number of security sector reform projects. In 2012, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the United Nations Office to the African Union and the World Bank launched a one-year programme to develop AU disarmament, demobilization and reintegration capacity, to be supplemented by a three-year follow-up programme currently under development.

10. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa continued to assist AU in its efforts in respect of developing an African common strategy to control small arms and light weapons. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and AU organized an expert meeting in 2011 to draft this strategy. In 2012, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and AU held an African regional consultation on the future of the arms trade treaty. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa also contributed to the AU expert meeting in 2012 on the situation of arms control in the Sahel.

11. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate has further strengthened its cooperation with AU, particularly with the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism. The Centre contributed to Directorate workshops on the prohibition of incitement to committing terrorism and enhancing cultural dialogue, within the framework of Security Council resolution 1624 (2005). It has regularly joined the Directorate on visits to Member States conducted on behalf of

the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism (known as the Counter-Terrorism Committee). Following the United Nations assessment mission to the Sahel in 2011, the Directorate and the Centre released their joint findings on security and border control.

12. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime supports the implementation of the AU Plan of Action on Drug Control and Crime Prevention (2007-2012). The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime also provides assistance for the development and the implementation of subregional programmes, in partnership with regional economic communities and intergovernmental organizations, as well as national projects.

13. In 2010, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and AU signed a memorandum of understanding and established a plan of action. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs supports AU on the implementation of its guidelines for the protection of civilians during AU-mandated peace support operations. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs has hosted and supported events aimed at strengthening the engagement and visibility of the community of affected member States in Africa. In 2011, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs supported the development of a mechanism for the mobilization, allocation and disbursement of resources for crises on the continent, which was deployed during the Sahel crisis in 2012.

14. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has supported the AU ministerial process in the area of civil registration and vital statistics, highlighting the need to ensure birth registration for refugee children and to prevent statelessness. UNHCR contributed to the development of an AU border management programme, in particular with regard to the identification and protection of refugees in mixed flows. UNHCR supported the 2009-2012 AU initiative against trafficking in persons campaign, including in the West Africa, the Horn of Africa and East African subregions, and is working to extend it to North and Central Africa.

15. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and UNHCR engaged in advocacy efforts to bring into force the 2009 AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, as well as to implement it at the national level.

16. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights supports the implementation of the AU Human Rights Strategy for Africa. In 2011, OHCHR provided training on human rights fact-finding and monitoring techniques for members of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. In 2012, the Office of the High Commissioner organized a joint consultation between the Human Rights Council under its special procedures and the African Commission under its special mechanisms, which resulted in the adoption of a road map designed to enhance their cooperation. The Office of the High Commissioner also organized a meeting between chairpersons of the United Nations human rights treaty bodies and African regional and subregional human rights mechanisms.

17. The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) has supported the AU Commission in the preparation of

guidance and training materials related to gender mainstreaming in areas such as training personnel of AU peace support operations, which has included troop-contributing countries. UN-Women also worked with the AU Commission in infusing a gender perspective into the Human Rights Strategy for Africa and its action plan.

18. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) supported the development of the African Charter on Values and Principles of Public Service and Administration and the ratification of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance, which came into force in 2012. UNDP also supported AU and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (A/57/304, annex) in the establishment of the Africa Platform for Development Effectiveness, as well as in the development of an African common position for the Fourth High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in 2011.

19. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) serves as the Secretariat of the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment and supports a number of regional initiatives, including the African Process for Combating Climate Change and the preparations for the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2012. Further to a request from the AU Assembly of Heads of State and Government in 2012, UNEP assisted African countries in their preparation for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.

20. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) worked with the AU Commission on Nuclear Energy to ensure compliance with existing non-proliferation obligations and to promote cooperation in the peaceful, safe and secure uses of nuclear science and technology. IAEA has cooperated with the African Energy Commission, helping organize the second regional conference on energy and nuclear power in Africa in 2011.

21. The International Labour Organization (ILO) supported the preparation of the Africa Youth Forum in 2011 and monitored progress made in the implementation of the Ouagadougou Declaration and Plan of Action on Employment and Poverty Alleviation. ILO has worked with AU in a number of employment-related areas in the context of the Ten-year Capacity-Building Programme, including youth employment, labour-market governance and social protection of workers. ILO also supported the development of the AU policy on HIV/AIDS in the workplace, launched in 2011. ILO, AU, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the African Development Bank initiated a Joint Youth Employment Initiative for Africa, endorsed by AU Ministers of Labour in 2011.

22. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) provides support for the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme. FAO has worked with AU in designing and implementing the Initiative for Ending Drought Emergencies in the Horn of Africa. Other areas in which FAO is collaborating with AU include integrated natural resources management, desertification and environmental degradation, and institutional capacity-building to address post-harvest losses of essential crops.

23. At the request of the AU Commission, the World Health Organization (WHO) prepared a discussion paper on infant mortality in 2010, which was later adopted by AU as a policy document. WHO has collaborated with AU within the framework of

the Campaign for Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa, launched in 2009. AU, WHO and other partners have organized a joint Ministers of Finance and Ministers of Health Conference in 2012 on sustainability and accountability in health. In 2011, WHO and the AU Commission signed a new memorandum of understanding to strengthen their cooperation.

24. In 2012, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and AU decided to strengthen their cooperation in respect of mutual participation in high-level meetings; upstream exchange of information on key publications and regional outlooks; and capacity-building. The AU Commission has requested assistance from IMF in reviewing the draft statutes and detailed annexes associated with the creation of the African monetary fund.

25. The Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat publishes the quarterly magazine *Africa Renewal*. The Department of Public Information also cooperated with AU in organizing activities for the observance of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade.

Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization

26. With a view to commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of the opening for signature of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[1] the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization organized a workshop in 2012. The Legal Consultative Organization also organized joint meetings with the International Law Commission during the sixty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

27. The Legal Consultative Organization organized a Meeting of Legal Experts on the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in 2011, including a keynote address by the President of the International Criminal Court. The issues discussed included the preconditions for the exercise of jurisdiction; bilateral immunity agreements; and the principle of complementarity.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations

28. On the occasion of the fourth United Nations-Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Summit, held in Bali, Indonesia, in November 2011, a Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership between ASEAN and the United Nations was adopted. The Declaration defines four main cooperation areas: (a) political-security; (b) economic; (c) sociocultural; and (d) Secretariat-to-Secretariat. As the first step towards the implementation of this Declaration, an ASEAN-United Nations workshop on conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding was held in 2012, which identified a number of follow-up activities. On its margins, the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations participated in another round of Secretariat-to-Secretariat dialogue between the two organizations.

29. In 2010, the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat organized a workshop in Hanoi on the implementation of Security Council

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1833, No. 31363.

resolution 1540 (2004) for States of South-East Asia. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific provided substantive support to the ASEAN Workshop and Study Visit on Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons and Unexploded Ordnance Control, held in Phnom Penh in 2012.

30. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs works closely with the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance to respond to emergencies in the region and to enhance the disaster management and response capacity of ASEAN. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs has played a leading coordinating role in developing and implementing the ASEAN-United Nations Joint Strategic Plan of Action on Disaster Management (2011-2015).

31. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights provided technical support for the development of the ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights and the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children. Upon request from the Intergovernmental Commission, UNDP helped identify experts who could participate in the ASEAN human rights declaration seminar and provide advice and share experiences in respect of developing regional human rights instruments.

32. UN-Women has contributed to increased capacity among ASEAN mechanisms on gender equality and non-discrimination instruments, with the aim of mainstreaming gender-equality principles throughout ASEAN mechanisms.

33. The 2011 Joint Declaration on Comprehensive Partnership between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the United Nations makes reference to the "close relationship" with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), including in its capacity as convenor of the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism. One focus of the relationship has been the publication in 2010 of *Striving Together: ASEAN and the UN*,[2] which takes stock of progress of ASEAN in regional integration and the support provided by the United Nations.

34. ILO has been cooperating with ASEAN in the framework of the ASEAN Labour Ministers' Work Programme, 2010-2015. ILO has furthered its cooperation with ASEAN in a number of thematic areas, such as international labour standards, social protection and skills development, through provision of technical and project assistance.

Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization

35. High-level contacts between the Permanent International Secretariat of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization and the United Nations Secretariat have continued on a regular basis. One specific area for cooperation included a multifaceted projects-based programme initiated by United Nations Academic Impact with the Black Sea Universities Network, established by the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization, which resulted in their collaboration on a seminar on education and sustainability, held in Constanța, Romania, in 2011.

[2] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.II.F.3.

Caribbean Community

36. The Sixth General Meeting between representatives of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the United Nations system was held in 2011, co-chaired by the Department of Political Affairs and the CARICOM Directorate for Foreign and Community Relations. The meeting recognized that the Regional Strategic Framework adopted at the Fifth General Meeting in 2009 had raised awareness on the need for a more coherent United Nations approach to cooperation in the Caribbean. The meeting also underscored the need to strengthen United Nations technical cooperation in the Caribbean through a mechanism capable of directing programming and funding priorities. Following consultations, the Regional United Nations Development Group for Latin America and the Caribbean was designated to coordinate the Organization's programmatic assistance to the region.

37. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean engaged in close collaboration with the CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security. The Implementation Agency participated in Regional Centre-led weapons destruction-related activities in the subregion and attended a number of seminars organized by the Regional Centre in 2011 and 2012.

38. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and CARICOM have worked together on the development of the CARICOM Action Plan for Social and Development Crime Prevention 2009-2013, which was endorsed in 2011. Over the last two years, CARICOM has participated in United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime counter-terrorism capacity-building activities in the region. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has provided support for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) among Caribbean countries.

39. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs works closely with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, including on the elaboration of standard operating procedures for emergency response. In 2011 and 2012, several meetings were held to familiarize national authorities and regional bodies with international community coordination structures, financial mechanisms and information management.

40. UN-Women collaborates with CARICOM on a number of activities related to gender mainstreaming and in support of groups of women that are especially discriminated against and excluded. In 2011, UN-Women provided financial and technical resources to CARICOM for the facilitation of the launch of a public campaign on violence against women. With UN-Women support, the CARICOM Advocate for Gender Justice prepared a thematic report to guide national regional prevention policies on youth, gender and violence.

41. UN-Women, ILO, WHO and other United Nations entities work with CARICOM on the implementation of the Pan Caribbean Partnership against HIV/AIDS.

42. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) has partnered with the CARICOM Climate Change Centre in making policy recommendations for adaptive and mitigative actions based on the conduct of economic assessments of the impact of climate change in the Caribbean. In the area of statistics, ECLAC worked with the Caribbean Development Bank in hosting an

expert group meeting on data warehousing. ECLAC and CARICOM are working together to support the participation of all Caribbean countries in the International Comparison Programme.

43. In 2011, UNDP assisted CARICOM in the area of citizen security and helped member States strengthen their capacities to address crime and insecurity through the establishment of oversight mechanisms at the regional and national levels. In 2011, UNDP also supported the process of revitalizing the Assembly of CARICOM Parliamentarians.

44. UNEP works closely with CARICOM in support of the Council for Trade and Economic Development. UNEP also works with the Sustainable Development Unit of the CARICOM Secretariat to strengthen capacity for implementing multilateral environmental agreements in areas such as land degradation, green economy, water resources, biosafety, sustainable development, and integrated management of the Caribbean Sea.

45. ILO has been working with CARICOM in support of the conduct and enhancement of labour force surveys in CARICOM member States. Through a joint effort by ILO and ECLAC, a training programme for national statistics offices was conducted in 2010.

46. FAO supported CARICOM in the formulation and implementation of the Regional Programme for Food Security. In 2012, FAO collaborated with CARICOM in convening a regional workshop on the preparation of disaster risk management plans for floods, hurricanes and droughts in the agriculture sector. In 2011, a project for the establishment of a food and nutrition security information and early warning system for the CARICOM subregion was approved. FAO is also assisting the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology in enhancing the Caribbean drought and precipitation monitoring network.

47. WHO works in close coordination with CARICOM within the framework of the Pan-American Health Organization/WHO Subregional Cooperation Strategy for the Caribbean, 2010-2015. The technical cooperation provided by WHO to CARICOM focuses on: supporting the establishment of the Caribbean public-health agency; cooperation in the Caribbean disaster response area; strengthening health information systems; supporting the implementation of international health regulations; and adoption of a Caribbean pharmaceutical policy.

48. In 2011, the International Trade Centre convened a high-level dialogue with CARICOM officials to discuss the role that it could play in assisting Caribbean States in meeting the needs related to their services export strategies and in implementing the Economic Partnership Agreement signed with the European Union (EU).

Collective Security Treaty Organization

49. In 2011, the Secretary-General visited the Collective Security Treaty Organization Secretariat in Moscow and discussed means of promoting furthering cooperation between the two organizations. As a follow-up, in 2012, the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations organized a working-level mission to the Collective Security Treaty Organization Secretariat to

explore specific activities in areas of mutual interest, including through the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia.

50. In an effort to further develop the partnership in the peacekeeping field, the Collective Security Treaty Organization Secretariat proposed signing a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, which is expected to take place before the end of 2012.

51. In 2012, the Collective Security Treaty Organization took part in the visit of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to Kyrgyzstan, led by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate. The aim was to monitor the progress made by Kyrgyzstan in implementing Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), as well as identify shortfalls and technical assistance needs.

52. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Collective Security Treaty Organization have sought to further their close cooperation, in particular in the context of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Regional Programme for Afghanistan and Neighbouring Countries.

Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries

53. The United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau has partnered with the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries to support national efforts to implement security sector reform in the country. In the aftermath of the coup d'état in April 2012, the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries have been cooperating with other regional and international stakeholders to enhance coordination of international efforts to restore constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau.

54. Since 2010, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries has been the main platform for activities of the ILO International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour in Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa as well as in Timor-Leste. The involvement of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries in the Programme has ensured greater coherence and strengthened social dialogue mechanisms. In 2011, Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs of the eight Community countries adopted a resolution on the prevention and elimination of child labour exploitation, which called for the adoption of national action plans and capacity-building activities.

55. FAO has steadily increased its assistance to the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries in recent years through cooperation agreements, particularly in the field of land tenure and management. Two technical cooperation programmes and one Government cooperation programme were completed.

56. WHO and CPLP are working together within the framework of the ePORTUGUÊS Network, a platform for strengthening collaboration among Portuguese-speaking countries, especially in the areas of health information and capacity-building of human resources for health. A virtual health library has been developed for all eight Portuguese-speaking countries.

Council of Europe

57. In November 2010, the Secretary-General visited the Council of Europe on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the European Convention on Human Rights.

58. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate maintains close working relations with the Council of Europe, notably through the Committee of Experts on Terrorism and the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism. Both entities regularly join the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate in visits to Member States on behalf of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to monitor the implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). The Council of Europe has also worked closely with the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate to develop a joint multi-year project on "bringing terrorists to justice", aimed at strengthening the investigation and prosecution capacities of Member States. In 2011, the Council of Europe and the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate also organized a special meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee with international and regional organizations to discuss ways to contribute to the global fight against terrorism.

59. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime participated in the twenty-second meeting of the Committee of Experts on Terrorism in 2012 to promote an exchange of views on the issue of human rights and terrorism. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime also took part in the first meeting of the Council of Europe working group for the elaboration of a framework aimed at reducing the global drug supply, held in 2011, and made substantive contributions to the draft proposal agreed at that meeting. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime communicates regularly with the Group of States against Corruption.

60. UNHCR provided technical assistance on recommendation CM/Rec(2011)13 entitled "Mobility, migration and access to health care", adopted by the Committee of Ministers in 2011, as well as a resolution of the Parliamentary Assembly on "Lives lost in the Mediterranean Sea: who is responsible?". UNHCR has also conducted joint training programmes with the Council of Europe on issues such as the protection of refugees and asylum seekers under refugee law and the European Convention on Human Rights. In addition, UNHCR has continued to intervene as a third party before the European Court of Human Rights.

61. In 2011, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Council of Europe held their fifth coordination meeting, which aimed at strengthening their cooperation and fostering the sharing of best practices so as to enhance the effectiveness of their work on human rights.

62. UN-Women provided technical input to the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, adopted in 2011. At the fifty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, held at United Nations Headquarters in February and March 2012, the two organizations agreed to jointly promote this Convention.

Economic Community of Central African States

63. In 2011, the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa was established in Libreville, Gabon. The Office is mandated to support the Economic Community of Central African States in addressing peace and security challenges in Central Africa, including by providing "good offices" on behalf of the Secretary-General and by enhancing coordination among United Nations entities and other partners.

64. In an effort to reinvigorate their partnership, the United Nations and the Economic Community of Central African States signed a framework of cooperation agreement in 2012. The document defines the priority areas of this partnership, such as political governance, mediation support, the fight against the proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons, and the reinforcement of institutional capacity. The United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa has also been designated as the focal point for United Nations efforts in the fight against the Lord's Resistance Army.

65. In 2011, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa was requested by the Economic Community of Central African States to provide support for the implementation of the Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, their Ammunition and all Parts and Components that can be used for their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly (Kinshasa Convention). The Centre provided assistance in areas such as guidance on the harmonization of national laws, and creation of a training curriculum and training manual for security forces and national commissions on control of small arms and light weapons.

66. The International Trade Centre continued to support the implementation of the pan-African cooperation programme on trade development and promotion with the Economic Community of Central African States. The programme supported the establishment, in 2011, of a regional apex body to advocate and lead private sector interests in the context of the Community's regional integration agenda, private-public dialogue and trade, including for women business networks.

Economic Cooperation Organization

67. In 2011, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Economic Cooperation Organization organized a number of events, most importantly in the areas of anti-corruption and drug trafficking. A meeting for the preparation of a regional threat assessment report on organized crime and terrorism is being planned for 2012.

68. UNEP assisted in the drafting of the project proposal entitled "Preparation of a regional programme for implementing the Framework Plan of Action on Environmental Cooperation and Global Warming for ECO Member States", adopted by the ECO Ministerial Meeting on Environment in 2011.

69. In 2010, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) signed a memorandum of understanding with ECO and the Islamic Development Bank to strengthen their cooperation. Capacity-building workshops have been jointly organized to facilitate accession of ECO members to the United Nations transport agreements. ECO contributed to the ECE Euro-Asia Transport Linkages project, as well as to the

Inland Transport Committee and the Working Party on Customs Questions affecting Transport.

70. FAO assisted ECO in the preparation and implementation of the Regional Programme for Food Security. In 2010, the Council of Ministers of ECO approved the establishment of various ECO-affiliated bodies and institutions to facilitate the implementation of this Programme.

Eurasian Economic Community

71. The Eurasian Economic Community continues to take active part in the Project Working Group on Water and Energy Resources organized by ECE within the United Nations Special Programme for the Economies of Central Asia.

72. WHO is working with the Russian Federation on the development of a memorandum of understanding for the provision of joint support to countries of the Eurasian Economic Community. Priority areas envisaged for collaboration are development and capacity-building in health-care systems; fighting epidemic, endemic and other diseases; maternal and child health; international standard-setting; and involvement of civil society.

International Organization of la Francophonie

73. United Nations system-wide cooperation with the International Organization of la Francophonie (IOF) continued in various areas, such as gender issues; early warning; crisis and conflict prevention; peacebuilding; human rights and the rule of law; media capacities-building; electoral assistance; multilingualism and cultural diversity; sustainable development; and the fight against HIV/AIDS.

74. The United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie coordinated their good offices and mediation efforts in support of national processes in several countries, including Chad, the Central African Republic and Guinea. In the Central African Republic, the Mediator and the IOF Special Envoy consulted closely with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. The Department of Political Affairs, through the United Nations Office for West Africa (UNOWA), also worked with IOF to organize several regional events, notably the high-level conferences on elections and stability and on impunity, justice and human rights in 2011, as well as a forum on media, peace and security in West Africa in 2012.

75. The United Nations and IOF also cooperated in the area of electoral assistance, notably in Benin, Burkina Faso and Guinea. In Benin, the Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political Affairs and IOF coordinated their efforts to assess electoral needs and to provide assistance in developing a new electoral register. In Guinea, IOF and the Electoral Assistance Division consulted regularly in respect of bringing coordinated support to the national electoral process.

76. In the area of peacekeeping, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and IOF continued their cooperation in order to better tap into francophone capacity. In this regard, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations conducted several advocacy and outreach activities in military and peacekeeping training centres in francophone countries. In addition, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

(UNIDIR) organized a seminar on the arms trade treaty negotiations in February 2012 targeting francophone peacekeeping experts.

77. In 2011, IOF and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights renewed their road map for cooperation in three areas: support to human rights mechanisms and instruments; mainstreaming a rights-based approach in conflict prevention, resolution and peacekeeping; and fostering diversity and combating discrimination in all its aspects.

78. In 2012, UN-Women and IOF signed a framework agreement for cooperation in francophone countries, focusing on combating and preventing violence against women.

79. In 2012, UNEP participated in the IOF Forum in Lyon, which aimed to formulate the IOF strategy for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. The main outcome of the meeting was a document entitled "Appel du Forum de Lyon", which provided francophone negotiators with key elements for responding to the outcome document of the Conference.

80. In the context of the IOF quadrennial planning cycle 2010-2013, IOF and the International Trade Centre co-financed a project on the development of intra- and interregional trade between countries of the Mekong region and francophone West Africa.

81. The World Intellectual Property Organization and IOF signed a memorandum of understanding in 2012 establishing a framework for cooperation between the two organizations, including on capacity-building, cultural creativity and innovation.

League of Arab States

82. The United Nations and the League of Arab States have increased their cooperation in response to the transformations experienced in the region since late 2010. The latest general meeting on cooperation, held between the organizations in 2012, provided an opportunity for assessing political developments, evaluating common projects and charting a common way forward. The outcome of the joint efforts were reflected in the innovative matrix of activities within the framework of United Nations-League of Arab States collaboration. Further, in 2012, the Secretary-General attended the Summit of the League of Arab States held in Baghdad.

83. In 2011, the United Nations, the League of Arab States and other organizations cooperated on the resolution of the Libyan crisis. The calls made by the League of Arab States for the establishment of a no-fly zone over Libya played a key role in the adoption of Security Council resolution 1973 (2011). The collaboration between the two organizations regarding the Syrian crisis focused on efforts to end the violence and facilitate a Syrian-led political transition. Acting on General Assembly resolution 66/253, the Secretaries-General of the two organizations named the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan, as United Nations-League of Arab States Joint Special Envoy for Syria.

84. The United Nations and the League of Arab States are among the key international guarantors for the road map to ending the transition in Somalia. The League of Arab States has also pledged to work closely with the United Nations to

identify and support early recovery and development projects in Darfur, which can contribute to the restoration of peace and stability in the region.

85. In 2012, a regional workshop was held at League of Arab States headquarters on cooperation in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy (see General Assembly resolution 60/288) and the Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism, with contributions from the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate.

86. As part of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Regional Programme for the Arab States, joint projects are being developed with the League of Arab States to promote drug control and prevent crime and terrorism in the region, such as the Arab initiative to combat human trafficking. In 2012, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the League of Arab States organized two subregional counter-terrorism workshops focusing on the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism, and on the creation of an Arab judicial cooperation network.

87. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the League of Arab States signed a memorandum of understanding in 2010 to strengthen their partnership. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs provided training to the League of Arab States in areas including disaster risk reduction, and helped organize humanitarian events, such as the United Nations-League of Arab States sectoral meeting on humanitarian assistance, held in 2012.

88. UNHCR has supported the League of Arab States in updating the Arab Convention on Regulating Status of Refugees in the Arab Countries. The two organizations also held training sessions and workshops on refugee and migration issues.

89. The Secretary-General of the League of Arab States met with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in 2012 to discuss cooperation between the two entities. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights participated, as an observer, in the thirty-third session of the Arab Permanent Commission for Human Rights in 2012, where a decision was taken to convene a regional expert meeting on promoting Arab human rights instruments in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

90. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), UNEP and the League of Arab States jointly supported States members of the League of Arab States in their substantive preparation for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. ESCWA and the League of Arab States have also collaborated on other projects, including the establishment of a Multi-stakeholder Advisory Group on Internet Governance in the region.

91. UNDP supports the League of Arab States in populating the Arab socioeconomic database, to be used primarily for monitoring development achievements. UNDP has also been involved in providing training on election management bodies to States members of the League of Arab States.

92. The International Trade Centre is part of an inter-agency project on Aid for Trade for the Arab States, developed under the leadership of the League of Arab States, with a view to strengthening trade capacities.

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

93. At the ministerial meeting of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), held in Vilnius in 2011, the OSCE Secretary-General and the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs co-chaired a meeting with regional organizations on the Arab Spring. The OSCE Chairperson-in-Office briefed the Security Council in 2012 on priorities for the coming year, shortly after which the Secretaries-General of the two organizations met in Vienna. Also, in 2012, the United Nations and OSCE co-organized, together with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), an event, including senior representatives of regional and international organizations, to enable consultations on the development of the guidance for effective mediation, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 65/283.

94. The annual United Nations-OSCE staff-level meeting held in 2011 had concentrated on the events of the Arab Spring and the Middle East and North Africa region, whereas the meeting in 2012 focused on country cases of South-Eastern Europe as well as on regional perspectives, especially encompassing the South Caucasus and the western Balkans. Options for closer cooperation were also discussed at both meetings, in particular with regard to conflict prevention and mediation.

95. The United Nations and OSCE have continued to cooperate closely in South-Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. The cooperation between the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and OSCE in encouraging the emergence of a political agreement in the run-up to the 2012 presidential and parliamentary elections in Serbia enabled OSCE facilitation of voting in Kosovo.

96. The United Nations maintains regular dialogue with OSCE in Afghanistan, particularly on issues of electoral support, counter-narcotics and rule of law. In 2012, the Secretary-General's Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime were invited to participate in the meeting of the OSCE Security Committee on Afghanistan.

97. In 2011, the Office for Disarmament Affairs organized a workshop in cooperation with OSCE on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) for Central Asian States. In an effort to increase technical cooperation in the implementation of this resolution, United Nations and OSCE signed a memorandum of understanding in 2011 on joint implementation of projects on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

98. In 2011 and 2012, OSCE participated in a number of regional workshops held by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on strengthening the implementation of recommendations emanating from the United Nations human rights mechanisms. The Office of the High Commissioner and OSCE have also met to discuss the human rights situation in particular States and to explore means of conducting information exchange and joint actions.

Organization of American States

99. The Department of Political Affairs and the Organization of American States (OAS) Secretariat continued to hold desk-to-desk dialogues; three such meetings were held between 2009 and 2012. In 2011, the Department of Political Affairs and OAS agreed on a one-year partnership aimed at strengthening the institutional capacities of both organizations on mediation and dialogue. This partnership is expected to be extended for another year in 2012.

100. The United Nations and OAS are members of the high-level electoral task force in Haiti and cooperated closely in providing assistance to the legislative and presidential elections in 2010 and 2011. OAS also provides direct assistance to the Government of Haiti on civil status registration.

101. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights held a coordination meeting and organized a regional consultation on the prevention of torture in 2011. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Inter-American Commission and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) prepared reports on citizen security and juvenile justice, providing recommendations on improving institutions, legislation and programmes in the region. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has facilitated cooperation between the Human Rights Council under its special procedures and rapporteurs of the Commission, particularly on issues relating to freedom of expression, torture and the rights of indigenous peoples.

102. UNEP cooperates with OAS in implementing three main projects: sustainable use of Rio Bravo; sustainable management of water resources of the La Plata Basin; and sustainable forest management in the Gran Chaco Americano Ecosystem.

103. The Office for Disarmament Affairs has cooperated with the Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism on capacity-building and technical assistance related to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). As a first step in the implementation of their 2011 memorandum of understanding, the Office for Disarmament Affairs and OAS agreed to share information regarding States' reporting to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions.

104. The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean works with OAS to combat illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons in the region. Upon a request from OAS, the Regional Centre prepared national comparative legislative studies in 2011 and 2012 to assess the extent to which the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives, and Other Related Materials obligations is incorporated into national regulations.

105. Throughout 2010 and 2011, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) participated, as a core member, in the OAS-chaired Joint Summit Working Group, mandated to support the Summit of the Americas process, including preparations for the sixth Summit held in Cartagena, Colombia. ECLAC also contributed to the OAS Working Group on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons as it progresses towards the development of an inter-American convention. ECLAC, OAS and the Inter-American Development Bank collaborated

in the preparations for the fourth Pathways to Prosperity in the Americas Ministerial Meeting, in order to foster cooperation and promote competitiveness, economic growth and socially inclusive development in the Americas.

Organization of Islamic Cooperation

106. In 2012, the Secretary-General visited, for the first time, the headquarters of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). A general meeting on cooperation between the United Nations and OIC was held in Geneva in 2012. Both Organizations declared their strong commitment to reinforcing cooperation in areas of common interest, such as conflict prevention and mediation, human rights, humanitarian assistance and refugees, the fight against terrorism and intercultural dialogue. This strengthened spirit of cooperation manifested itself in the agreement on a matrix of activities within the framework of United Nations-OIC collaboration, to be implemented over the next biennium.

107. The United Nations has worked closely with OIC in efforts to restore peace and security in Somalia, Afghanistan and the Sudan/Darfur. OIC opened offices in Kabul and Mogadishu in 2011. In Afghanistan, OIC held discussions with UNAMA to support the intra-Afghan reconciliation process. The United Nations and OIC have worked together to facilitate negotiations between Darfuri armed movements and the Government of the Sudan.

108. In 2012, the United Nations and OIC agreed on a one-year partnership programme, which aims at enhancing their cooperation and exchange of experiences in the area of mediation and at strengthening the operational capacity of OIC in mediation through the establishment of a mediation unit.

109. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and OIC explored possible areas of cooperation within the framework of Security Council resolution 1963 (2010), particularly with regard to the adoption of national counter-terrorism strategies. During the latest general meeting of the United Nations and OIC, in 2012, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate and OIC agreed to co-organize an event on Council resolution 1624 (2005) in 2013. The Directorate also agreed to facilitate the engagement of OIC with the newly launched Global Counterterrorism Forum.

110. A memorandum of understanding and plan of action was signed by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and OIC in 2011. In 2010, an information-sharing and effective partnership platform was initiated to encourage regional dialogue among non-governmental organizations, intergovernmental organizations and OIC. This initiative also prompted the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to establish a Gulf Liaison Office in 2011. On the operational level, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and OIC are working closely in Somalia and the Philippines and, more recently, in Syria, where the United Nations and OIC carried out a joint humanitarian needs assessment.

111. UNHCR and OIC worked closely in 2011 and 2012 on convening the OIC International Ministerial Conference on Refugees in the Muslim World (11 and 12 May 2012), the first OIC conference focusing on the refugee situation in the Muslim world. The resulting Ashgabat Declaration called on OIC member States to support

the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) financially and politically.

112. In 2012, following a request from OIC, OHCHR organized a visit to Geneva of Commissioners of the recently established OIC Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission. The visit was designed to showcase the relevant human rights mechanisms and to explore means of enhancing cooperation between the two organizations.

113. In 2011 and 2012, ESCWA cooperated closely with a number of OIC bodies in activities aiming at capacity development and implementation of several energy projects, as well as providing technical support to OIC in preparation for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.

114. In 2011 and 2012, UNEP focused its work with OIC on the preparatory process for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development. UNEP provided technical support to the second meeting of the Islamic Executive Bureau for the Environment, held in March 2012, where the draft Islamic Declaration on Sustainable Development was approved.

115. WHO has been working closely with OIC in efforts to eradicate poliomyelitis in the region, through mobilizing resources to fund campaigns, securing support from religious leaders for immunization campaigns and strengthening political commitments.

116. The International Trade Centre has been closely involved in consultations on, and implementation of, the OIC road map for promoting intra-OIC trade.

Pacific Islands Forum

117. In 2011, the Secretary-General participated, for the first time, in the Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting, in Auckland, New Zealand. In a joint statement adopted at the meeting, the Secretary-General and the Forum leaders agreed on the importance of sustainable economic growth in achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the Pacific; stressed the most prominent environmental concerns of the region; acknowledged the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of peace and security and the contribution of the Forum in addressing these challenges; and noted the value of enhanced cooperation between the two organizations.

118. In 2011, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate led a workshop in the Pacific region on preventing the abuse of non-profit organizations and charities for the purpose of financing terrorism. In 2012, the Executive Directorate facilitated a subregional workshop for Forum States on the control of physical cross-border transportation of cash and bearer-negotiable instruments.

119. The holding of the FAO Round Table Meeting with Pacific Islands Forum countries is planned for 2012, with a view to achieving an understanding of the impact of key trade agreements on the region. FAO continues to collaborate with the Forum in a wide array of areas, including plant protection, animal health and production and agriculture education.

120. ILO cooperation with the Pacific Islands Forum focuses on training and advisory programmes, such as the Pacific youth employment strategy; the

Programme on decent work for persons with disabilities; and the Programme on combating HIV/AIDS in the workplace.

121. UNDP and the Forum worked closely together in the lead-up to the Fourth High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, where the two organizations coordinated policy advice to Member States in the preparation of regional and country briefs.

122. UNEP currently implements several environmental projects in the Pacific islands, including those on implementing sustainable integrated water resource and wastewater management in the Pacific Island countries; and the ozone action programme regional hydrochlorofluorocarbon phase-out management plan (2011-2020).

123. The Office for Disarmament Affairs and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific provided substantive support to the Pacific regional workshop on small arms and light weapons and the arms trade treaty, jointly organized in 2012 by the Forum, the Government of Australia and Oxfam Australia in Brisbane.

124. In 2011, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Forum developed a regional programme on counter-terrorism, which aims to strengthen the legal framework in the area so as to ensure rule-of-law based criminal justice responses to acts of terrorism.

125. The ESCAP Pacific Office supports the United Nations-Pacific agenda agreed at the meeting between the Secretary-General and the Pacific Islands Forum leaders in September 2011. The Pacific Office is a core member of the Sustainable Development Working Group under the Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific, and is taking a lead role in establishing joint United Nations-Council processes designed to provide a regional framework for implementing global outcomes in the Pacific, including support for sustainable development in Pacific island States. The Pacific Office is also actively engaged in the Forum-led Cairns Compact on promoting coherence in development cooperation and aid effectiveness in Pacific island countries.

Shanghai Cooperation Organization

126. In 2012, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Central Asia attended the Meeting of the Council of the Heads of State of Shanghai Cooperation Organization member States in Beijing.

127. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization, along with its regional partners, are participating in a project organized by the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force whose aim is to implement the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in the region.

128. In 2012, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization took part in the visit of the Counter-Terrorism Committee to Kyrgyzstan, led by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, with the aim of monitoring the progress made by Kyrgyzstan in implementing Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), as well as identifying shortfalls and technical assistance needs.

129. In 2011, a memorandum of understanding was signed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization with a view to identifying areas for cooperation. The Terrorism Prevention Branch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime participated in and contributed to an international workshop organized by the Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, held in Tashkent in 2011. The workshop focused on activities of terrorist organizations in the region and measures of anti-terrorism security. Furthermore, in 2011, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime signed a protocol of cooperation with the Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure in order to increase the effectiveness of coordinated action against terrorism, through the exchange of expertise and information, and the organization of joint events.

130. WHO and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization agreed to carry out activities in areas such as regional public-health security through implementation of the International Health Regulations; public-health response during natural disasters and humanitarian crises; and cooperation in the field of environmental health protection and control.

Southern African Development Community

131. In 2010, the Department of Political Affairs and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat signed off on a framework for cooperation in the areas of early warning and electoral assistance. The Electoral Assistance Division of the Department of Political Affairs has rendered technical capacity-building support to SADC, particularly to its Electoral Support Unit, and for the establishment of the SADC Electoral Advisory Council.

132. UNDP, in collaboration with other United Nations entities, developed a self-assessment tool called the Environmental Assessment Barometer and guidelines on integrating HIV and gender issues into environmental impact assessments of large capital projects, which was adopted by SADC to assist Member States in improving the practice of environmental impact assessments. UNDP has also provided support to the HIV mainstreaming unit of SADC in respect of its developing a set of key outcome indicators which can be used in the monitoring, evaluating and reporting of HIV responses in the region.

III. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons; and Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

133. The Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons is a regular participant in events organized by the Office for Disarmament Affairs on weapons of mass destruction-related issues, including the promotion of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

134. In 2010, the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization provided support to

the Fifth Ministerial Meeting to promote the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. In 2011, the Office for Disarmament Affairs and the Preparatory Commission jointly organized the Seventh Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in New York.

135. The Office for Disarmament Affairs organized an inter-agency meeting on disarmament and non-proliferation education in 2012 to encourage the United Nations and other international organizations, including the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, to make timely submissions to the Secretary-General, to inform his report on this issue.